Lancaster Entellegencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1880.

Internal Dissensions.

It seems to be very difficult for a man to so conduct himself in a position of leadership in the Democratic party as to secure general approbation. It would not be remarkable if the animosity was exhibited by the political foe; the strangeness of it is that it comes from political friends. Seemingly Democrats cannot be content unless growling at those who undertake to manage their affairs. In some ways and to some extent it is a good thing that the party is thus restive; it shows that it is alive and independent; and if its animadversions were always justly founded there would be no occasion to find fault with them. Unfortunately they are not. The man they denounce may have done his very best in their cause with the very honestest intentions; it will not save him if he is unsuccessful. And too often do Democrats lend themselves to the aims of jealous men who would drag down those in power, not for the party's good, but for their own gain. The Democratic party seems to be full of selfish people of this sort; and it is their machinations which bring it so often to grief. There are even many of our leaders who would rather have the cause fail than see it won without their getting its credit and profit.

The Republican leaders are certainly just as selfish and vastly more unscrupulous; but they have enough self control and smartness to work together to secure the game to the party; knowing that to be the first thing to be done before they can secure its enjoyment for themselves. No one will forget how, four years ago, the Cameron-Mackey Pennsylvania ring started out to wrest to the Republican cause the victory which it had already lost. They secured it by bold bribes and fraudulent means. They did not profit by it. They lost the game for themselves after they had won it for their party. The utmost degree of ill-feeling in consequence prevailed between different factions of Republicans, and when this presidential campaign opened it was confidently believed that there would be great lukewarmness on the part of the men who had been disappointed by Hayes and beaten at Chicago. Yet when the crisis of the battle came they were all working together, and the presidential candidate who had not a friend among the leading Republicans of the country was yet shoved by their exertions into his seat.

The Democracy, on the other hand, with a candidate in whose favor the lack of a hearty union on the part of local leaders in New York and Brooklyn. No doubt there is great cause of provocation, here, to the party, and it is not wonderful that dissatisfaction is manifested.

Mr. Barnum, as chairman of the nabetter to things and snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. But Mr. John Kelly is selected as the chief scapegoat of the occasion. There is very little reason for it, if any. Mr. Kelly's organization was derelict, probably, in not watching and detecting the Republican fraud in the registry; but it is no more culpable than the opposing organization of Irving hall, whose contest with Tammany it was that took away the attention of the local leaders from the common enemy. There ought to have been a prompt and hearty union of all the Democratic elements in New York long before the election; and that it did not come about was not the fault of Tammany hall, as all who watch-

ed the progress of the negotiations know. Why should there have been two organizations in New York of the same party, that needed to negotiate with one another to get together in support of a common ticket? Do we ever see any thing of the kind among the Republicans in Philadelphia? They hold that city in a vise, and we do not hear of two factions in the party there fighting each other to the common undoing. In New York Tammany hall first had possesfor the party, but was universally denonnced by it when his methods now a leader under whom it will never dishonor the party, but who has failed to hold it tegether. He is denounced. He is honest but not victorious. Tweed was victorious but not honest. One horn of the dilemma it seems to be necessary for the leader of the New York Democracy to take; and to be damned if he takes either. It is seemingly an unenviable position to occupy. John Kelly has powerful enemies in the Democratic party. It is easy to see who they are by watching the direction whence come the attacks upon him. The design is to break him down with the party, by the charge that he has betrayed it; a silly charge which no intelligent observer of his conduct should credit. No such offense lies at the door of his organization. It might be suspected else, where. But there is absolutely no reason to charge it anywhere in view of the plain fact that the Republican vote of New York was an imported one, brought in by the Republican candidate for vice president who personally worked the field and who may in consequence find himself working in the penitentiary.

THE New York Times gives editorial prominence to-day to a scheme to raise a fund of \$300,000, the annual income of which is "to be enjoyed during life and non-holding of federal office by the oldest ex-president of the United States." -that smacks of Childs. The term ground has been staked off, and the work Lindsey." He understood that Truth was " oldest," in the contemplation of the is to be co the first beneficiary.

PERSONAL. HENRY WHARTON, the distinguished conveyancer and real estate lawyer of

Philadelphia, died recently. Mrs. COONLEY has made application to the board of pardons for pardon. The application will be presented at the next meet ing of the board. HANNIBAL HAMLIN has announced that

he will nat be a candidate for the Maine senatorship, and half a dozen Republicans have strippee for the race. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSON, LL. D.,

has been elected president of the Louisiana state university. He was a graduate from Yale, and was for many years one of the faculty of Washington-Lee univer-

SAM WARD, now in his sixty-sixth year, and once famous as the king of the lobby, an institution which went out with the disappearance of the Republican majority in Congress, is now living in New York the life of a rich, intellectual bachelor. His defeat ef the Johnson impeachment correction is the pride of his life.

Senator Hoar said of Mr. BANCROFT at the recent meeting of the American antiquarian society: "He is, I believe, the senior living person who has been a member of the cabinet. He is the senior among living persons who have filled important diplomatic stations. He is the only person living whose judgment would change the place in public estimation held by many of place in public estimation held by many of A cyclone passed over Keachie, Kansas the great statesmen of the Revolutionary literally demolishing the town, including

LUCRETIA MOTT died last evening at her residence in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. Her death was not unexpected, for she had long passed the period of four-score years and her extraordinary vitality had of late begun to fade. Mrs. Mott, besides her active work in the cause of the abol. ition of slavery, took part in many other philanthropic labors, the cause of temperance and education and prison reform. She also found time for literary labor, and amongst her published works was a sermon to medical students, and a discourse on woman. Mrs. Mott was gifted with great oratorical powers, and was powerful and convincing in argument.

Mrs Oswald Ottendorfer, wife of the editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is pronounced by Gath "the most extraordinary influence in the German politics of America." Her father founded the paper, which now is worth \$600,000. Mrs. Ottendorfer regularly visits the office or has revise proofs sent to her, orders the editorial policy of the paper, and governs things generally to suit herself. When Gath was asked if Mr. Ottendorfer had returned from Europe, the answer was, "I don't know, but it don't make any difference. Mrs. Ottendorfer is at home. She is about equal to three Ottendorfers. whole party was cordially united, is said | She knows all about the politics of New | to be defeated; and that through the York city, and what to prescribe for it." * Rev. J. GRIER RALSTON, D. D., LL. D., founder and principal of the Oakland female institute in Norristown, died in that city yesterday morning, aged seventy-five dill city, in the Bradford oil region. The years. He was the third son of Samuel Ralston, of Chester county, where he was born in 1815. He was graduated from tional committee, comes in for a liberal Washington college and Princeton theoshare of abuse because he did not see logical seminary. He was an Indian mis- nearly full of oil. An explosion instantly sionary, but failing health enduced him to resign, and afterward he became principal of the female seminary at Oxford, Chester out of doors covered with a sheet of fire county. He founded the Oakland female and writhed on the ground in their agony. institute in Norristown in 1845. It became under his management one of the leading institutions of its kind in this part of the country. Over three thousand pupils have been educated there.

> MINOR TOPICS. THE Union League club of New York voted last night not to admit to membership hereafter any but Republicans.

THE internal revenue receipts from June 30 last to date foot up \$49,249,768, against \$43,780,935 during the corresponding period of last year.

WHEN it was found last Tuesday that the regular Democratic party had carried Virginia, the state consols advanced at Richmond from 601 to 65.

the way for the empire. In an editorial which insinuatingly inquires if it is 'time to check immigration" it propounds thes further conundrums on the subject: "Have sion of the field. Tweed held the city | the strain and pressure of imported ignorance, vice, and pauperism become so great as to imperil the American system? were made manifest. Tammany has Is the true moral of the Pittsburgh riot went from Andover and kept a grosery the need of an enormous standing army and a strong Central Government? In learning to become cosmopolitan, are we forgetting to be patriotic?"

> THE Times adds Senator John Stewart, of Franklin, to its already long list of candidates for the United States senatorship. 'Mr. Stewart has not made himself a candidate, no rwill he make a personal canvass for it; but he has been presented to the Morey, whom I don't know and never Republican members of Franklin by the have known, and knew at the time that it political clubs of the county, and the three | was a false statement." The witness had representatives of that county and the two Huntidgdon members will start out for Stewart with confidence that the field visited the Democratic national headquaris to win against Grow, and that Stewart | ters; they didn't see Mr. Barnum. is as likely to succeed as any one of the | tinued the witness : I saw what I supposed twenty other field candidates. "It is the field against Grow and Cameron backing the field to win."

STATE ITEMS. The Pittsburgh Gazette drops Judge Agnew as a candidate for the United States Senate, since the election. He's "a good enough Agnew till after the

Alice McCaffrey, aged six, of Philadelohia, was left alone playing with the stove. So was Wm. F. Boyd, aged sixteen months. In both cases the coroner ren-

dered verdict of deaths from burns. There is a rumor that a company has been formed for the erection of a rolling mill on the site of the old pipe mill in the day some one sent him word that could get eastern part of Lebanon. Messrs. Robert a job of work if he would go to Cumber-The Times says \$50,000 of the amount is H. Coleman, A. Wilhelm, D. S. Ham- land Md. He went, and after much beatalready secured from a neighboring city mond, C. B. Forney, and others are said ing around the bush was offered \$100 to go to be interested in the enterprise. The

persons originating the trust, means The telephone exchange and lines in to the Truth office upon the arrival in New the ex-president whose incumbency is Berks, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties York, Hart gave him \$10 with which to plan "does not, for the present at least, sylvania telephone company recently or ployers' Union."

A TRAGIC CHAPTER.

SHOCKING SERIES OF PATALITIES. Oll Fires, Land Silde, Cyclone, Mills Burned, and Other Accidents.

John Brown, school teacher, of Madoc, Canada, aged twenty-two years, missed his way in the woods on Saturday night, perished from cold and hunger. The body was found four miles from where he started. He seems to have wandered round and round, walking a great dis-

A Fatal Land Slide. The sides of a deep cut on the C. & R. R. R., about half a mile west of Grange Court House, Va., yesterday, caved in while a construction train with fifty hands were working. An immense mass of rock and dirt fell, crushing several men against the sides of the cars, killing instantly Powhatan Taylor and Edward Field, colored, and seriously injuring five others, all colored. It is supposed that others are yet under the fallen rocks, which are now

being rapidly removed. Burned to Death The flour mill of Mr. Edward T. Getzendanner, situated at the mouth of Fishing Creek, seven miles north of Frederick City, Md., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, together with all its contents. George Shaum, who was employed by David Trimmer, the miller, and who lodged in the mill, was burned to death. He was in his bunk in the mill at 10 o'clock at night and was missing after the fire.

A Cyclone's Track of Death. the Baptist church and Baptist female col lege, killing Professor Reynolds, and badly wounding and breaking the leg of Rev Mr. Tucker, principal of the college; also breaking the leg and shoulders of his son, Bush, and wounding Mrs. Anna Thomas badly. The following received painful but not dangerous injuries : M. Buseman, Mrs. Sidney E. Hall and son, Mrs. Jasper McMullen and daughter, M. Pelten and Miss Beulah Ward. The residences and outbuildings of Sidney E. Hall, Jasper McMullen and Mis. Thomas and the Baptist church were blown entirely away. A Destructive Fire.

A destructive fire occurred on the York turnpike, near the village of Waverly, Md., which resulted in the total destruction of the dwelling of Mr. E. J. Coll, a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Thomson & Muth, Nos. 14 and 16 German street. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. Coll states that about daylight in the morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, he was awakened by a cracking noise in the lower part of the house and also noticed a smell of fire. He sprang out of bed, hastened down stairs, and opening the dining room door, was driven back by a dense cloud of smoke. Closing the door, he hastened up stairs to the room immediately over the dining room, where his four children were sleeping, and grasping one under each arm, rushed out into the York turnpike, crying fire. Returning, he succeeded in saving the other two children and assisted his wife out of the house, which was now enveloped in flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from a Latrobe stove in the dining room, which had been left burning over night. Mr. Coll and his family were rendered home-

The Fatal Cup. A number of men were gathered at their boarding house at Brown's saw mill, Borfire being low in the stove, one of the men took a cup of oil from a bucket and threw it on the coals. The oil remaining in the cup catching fire and burning his hand, he threw it away and it fell into a bucket ensued and the burning fluid was scattered all through the room, deluging the clothes of the men with flaming oil. They ran Meanwhile the house burned rapidly to the ground and in the embers were found the charred bodies of four men who had gone up stairs. Their names were Elliott, Brown, Healy and Hisde. Of those who were down stairs Joe Dannock, Henry Monroe, Frank Welsh and another man, name unknown, are dead. Another victim is not expected to recover.

THE MOREYS.

The Gist of Their Confession. Samuel S. Morey's confession about the Garfield Chinese letter was in substance as follows :

He was born in Lowell, served in the Union army throughout the war, and has reached the age of forty-five years. He now lives in Lawrence, Mass, and is a laborer by occupation. He once received a government pension, but for some reason it was taken away from him. Last winter he suffered for the necessary things of life. He was without shoes, even. He was THE New York Tribune is preparing helped by the state under the poor law. Being subject to epileptic fits he couldn't find employment. Last winter A. G. Clark of Lawrence, helped him to food and clothing. When the Chinese letter matter came up he was approached by Clark, who asked if he knew H. L. Morey. The witness continued: I told them I thought I did. Said I, "I think he is an uncle, born in Andover, N. II., and he afterwards store in Fisherville. They kept bothering me, and finally they received a telegraph dispatch from New York and wanted me

to go on." After a talk in Lawyer Sanborn's office the witness agreed to go to New York if his expenses should be paid. He was promised such pay and other pay also. He came on to New York and testified that he knew H. L. Morey. His testimony was false. "My family record," said the witness, "is true, except in relation to H. L visited Truth office several times : had seen J. Hart there; on the Sunday morning preceding election he and Clark had was the secretary, the man that wrote and gave us the check when we returned; he gave me a check for \$150, \$50 for expenses and for Mr. Clark, and \$100 he was to give to me when he got the check cashed : the \$100 was for coming on, I suppose; he did not say what it was for; I got the \$100. The Democrats said they could not let him out of their sight, or "Little Daven-port would get hold of him." When the witness had returned to Lawrence Hart sent for him again, promising to pay him well, and he registered in New York as Asa Clements. James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey.

made a confession, of which the following is the gist: He is 21 years old and lives in Georgetown, D. C. On the evening of election

most distant in point of time, and the and in the Schuylkill Valley will hereafter pay his way. The witness was to swear be under the control of the Eastern Pennthal contemplate the enjoyment of a pension by more than one ex-president at a time."
It is a singular movement though perhaps explicable by the fact that under the scheme as presented Grant would be the scheme as presented Grant would be

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Statistics Which are Said to Threaten a

Mr. John Thompson, vice president of the Chase national bank, recently applied for and received from Controller Knox the following statistical information, to assist in forming an opinion as to whether the national banks will increase or diminish their circulation during the next 8 or 12 months:

"The amount of national bank circulation outstanding, exclusive of notes of national gold banks, and the amounts of lawful money on deposit with the treasurer of the United States for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation at the dates named, was as follows:

N. B. Notes Outstanding. Lawful Money on Deposit, \$13,374,757

*In January gold notes outstanding wer \$1,425,120; on Nov. 1 they were \$1,222,385. The United States bonds held at this date to secure the redemption of the circulating notes of national banks are as

Class of Bonds.	Authoriz-	Rate of Int.	Amount.
18838	Feb. 8, 1-6i, July 17 and	6	\$2,046,000
18814	Aug 5, 1861.	6	23,405,050
1881s Consols of	March 3, 1863.	6	17,027,100
1867, 5-20s	March 3, 1855.	6	3,000
Consols of 1868, 5 20s	March 3, 1865.	6	5,000
10-40s	March 3, 1864. July 14 1870,&	5	526,900
Funded 1:81s.	Jan. 20, 18.1. July 14, 1870,&	5	146,477,830
Funded 1891s.		414	36,988,930
	Jan. 14, 1871.	4	119,150,100
	July 1, 1862, & July 2, 1864	6	4,119,000
way bonds.,	July 2, 1031		4,113,000
Total			\$359,748,950

Using these figures as a basis, Mr. dered currency still outstanding, viz.: the eight months (from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1) circulating notes have been scarce-only mutilated notes have been sent in for redemption. By the table of bonds held to secure the notes of national banks it is shown that almost \$200,000,000 (the 5s and 6s) mature before July next, and that only \$119,150,100 of 4s. (out of \$738,264,000) have been deposited for circulation. With 4s. at 110. or 31s at par, the and with a federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, the banks can have but a very small profit on their currency issues even while their circulation does not flow in for redemption. The banks take a risk in the decline of the bonds and another risk in having their currency flow in for redemp-Both these contingencies Mr. Thompson thinks probable. He expects a large contraction of the currency as the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds are redeemed, unless the federal tax of 1 per cent. on currency, and moved their passage: and the state and city tax on shares to the extent that the capital of a bank is invested in United States bonds are repealed. Such contraction would in his opinion, be detrimental to the business of the country, and would materially interfere with the funding of the maturing bonds.'

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Why Watterson Declines to Join 1t. uisville Courier-Journal.

threat, nothing in its influence but a curse to the country. The Republican party is is a party of emotions, and, as these have bar. been pampered and flattered, a party of evil passions. Admitting the deficiencies that may be said of Democratic inadequacy as the Democratic party has been organized these many years, Democratic success would have entailed less injury on the public service, and vastly less on the public morals, than we shall experience in the impetus which Republican success has given the bad tendencies of Republicanism and the wicked designs of the Republican politicians

The chief of these bad tendencies is hyprocrisy. The chief of the wicked designs is official oligarchism. As a pretender, the Republican party is an immoral agent. As an organism, it is a menace. It has debauched all our modes of thinking and is bringing into play an enginery, and the tools to handle it, of the most dangerous character. It may succeed, and probably will succeed, in supplanting the autique in Southern life and thought with that which is Northern and modern, and, in doing this, it will extirpate much that the South were well quit of; but it will supply the vacuum with a deal that can in nowise improve the people or the country, and will lose the South in virtue more than it will gain in craft and thrift-

"Ill fares the land to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay." speaking, of course, in reason, and by no means disdaining the good which wealth. properly acquired and employed, brings with it. The Republican party embraces, without doubt, a large portion of what is called the culture of the country; but it ing his positive convictions on all subjects. was doubtless an immense amount of cannot be truly said that the culture of the and his fearless expression of them, no measuring in the world before geometry Republican party is, in party affairs, as political reasons were ever able to secure was reduced to a science, and a immense cendent. The machine is ascendent. The Republican party claims to be the party of religion and morality, yet it universally and enthusiastically applands the indecent spectacle of a Beecher gushing over an Ingersoll. As a financier, the Republican party has been a lucky time-server; and as a political economist, it is the representative of rings and jobbers, and must from the necessities of the case, continue such. Clean no party can be which has been in power so long; and which, draw- mind that with the advantages of cultiva- You can be no better than that from which ing its inspirations from the spirit of con- tion would have adorned the legal profes- you copy. Having shown that there was quest and domination, has that within it which bodes murder to the state. That, as party lines are now drawn, it can elect Grant as easily four years hence as it has just elected Garfield, is certain; and as we believe it meditates this, and, as we further believe that the election of Grant under the circumstances would be substantially the end of republican government, we this city, which it was to be regrefted had urged teachers to work together for the must, at whatever cost, place ourselves be- not been published; of his pride in his tween the people and the destruction of position; his interest in the general local the people's system and morality.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL Harry Wilson, Democratic elector in

the Indiana district, ran ahead of his ticket five or six hundred. Returns from all but five counties in Minnesota make Garfield's majority in the state 37,370. Washburne's majority is

12,661. The oarsman Elliott, who is to participate in the international regatta, has arrived in London. He practiced on the Thames on Wednesday.

Libby prison, the building in which thousands of Federal soldiers were confined during the war, has been sold for \$6,275 to Richmond plug-tobacco manufacturer. Hancock's plurality in California is 122. The vote in San Francisco is: Hancock, 21,477; Garfield, 19,057. Rosecrans has a majority of 1,509.

Christian Berge, a young gymnast, who broke his arm by falling from a trapeze in died of lock-jaw.

The entrance of the Northern Pacific Alderman Barr.

railroad into the Territory of Montana was yesterday formally celebrated at the end of the track, which has now reached the boundary between Dakota and Mon? tana. The ceremony of driving a solid

silver spike into a polished oak tie, which was laid on the boundary line, was performed in the presence of a small party, and the work of laying the track in Montana was begun.

The losses by the earthquake in Agram Croatia, on Tuesday, are estimated at ,000,000 francs, without reckoning the lamage done to the churches. Reports of havoe caused by the earthquake have been received at Agram from the whole surrounding country. Fresh shocks of earth-quake occurred at noon yesterday, and many houses fell, causing a most fearful panic. The session of the diet is suspended on account of the danger.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tribute of Respect to Court Crier George

A meeting of the members of the Laneaster bar, held in the law library room at man's highest characteristics, it 12:30 to day to take proper action regard- no doubt a distinguished one. ing the death of Geo. Albright, late court crier, organized by electing N. Lightner, esq., chairman, G. C. Kennedy and W. U. and laughter at proper times and in proper Hensel, esqs., secretaries.

On motion of D. G. Eshleman, esq., a committee of five was appointed to draft D. G. Eshleman, N. Eilmaker, H. B. Swarr, J. Hay Brown and Chas. I. Lau-

N. Ellmaker, esq., said that he felt that something additional to the formal announcement of Mr. Albright's death ought to be said. He had been one of the speak-Thompson says: "Deducting the surren- er's earliest recollections as he played around Long's corner or at Mr. Long's 'lawful money on deposit,' a contraction of tailor bench. He was one of the old land-\$5,523,859 is shown since Jan. 1. During marks of our community. As a tipstaff, from the outset of his official career he exintelligence, his integrity, patience and industry made him a man of mark.

Judge Pattterson paid tribute to the faithfulness of deceased's discharge of duty; his positive qualities as a man and sturdy independence; his rare intelligence ties of wit as abstract, comparative and and practical judgment; his interest in irony; while humor comprised the naive, the bar and bench, and his position in the community as one of the oldest and most

highly respected citizens of it. Judge Livingston eulogized deceased, who was one of his earliest acquaintances, and related some interesting anecdotes of his wonderful powers of memory and his and sound truths may be imparted in a recollections of historical incidents and humorous manner; but humor is a two persons of Lancaster. He paid high tribute to his faithful discharge of duty.

D. G. Eshleman, esq., from the commitand moved their passage:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence, in His wisdom, to remove from amongst us, George Albright, who for six years ably performed the duties of erier of the several courts of the county of Laneaster and librarian of the Lancaster law library association, and who for about crier, served acceptably as tipstaff in our courts. Therefore

Resolved, That we greatly mourn the loss of our aged and much esteemed friend, Waiving the antecedents of the Republi- | who was an able, prompt and efficient officer can party, and taking it on its face-even of the court, and a courteous and obliging as that is lighted by the flush of victory- gentleman, always ready to render service we can see nothing in its existence but a to members of the bar. He was an upright, honest and moral citizen, and his loss will be sincerely felt by all our citinot, as it claims to be, a party of ideas. It | zens, as well as by the members of the

Resolved, That in his death, one more of the links binding us to past generations | of the Democratic leaders, conceding much is broken. Possessing a judgment of a sagacious cast and a memory of remarkable retention, he was a perfect encyclopædia of the characteristics, sayings and successes of the early and long departed members of the bar.

Resolved. That this bar will attend his funeral in a body. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to convey a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and tender to them the sympathy of this bar in their be-

reavement. have the proceedings of this meeting en- teacher's duty to see that the young are tered upon its minutes. Resolved, That the proceedings of this

of the county. In moving their adeption Mr. Eshleman recalled the old court house and the days when "Matts" Zahm (deceased) used to is a method, and if a method then there In moving their adoption Mr. Eshleman entertain listening throngs of lawyers, with Geo. Albright to approve or dissent from his stories. Both were remarkable men, Albright of the more practical term of mind. He was a philosopher and in all the relations of life a man who was to be admired and his example commended. He

had great knowledge of law and an intel-

ligence that was universal and acute. tion to adopt the resolutions, referred to old lady the true principles of science, and his long acquaintance with deceased, and that the bread is a scientific product. So his excellence of character. As a tipstaff with the teacher; he may be teaching he succeeded his uncle, and notwithstand- scientifically without knowing it. There his removal. He was honest, straightfor- amount of figuring befor the time of Eucward and manly in all his bearings, and lid. Some teachers who say there is no sei his death is to be regretted by the whole ence in teaching, say there is an art and

community. J. Hay Brown, esq., spoke of his inti-mate association with deceased and how science? It you teach by art how did you every new view of him verified his first acquire it? You say, by practice; but high impression of his character. He was practice in itself teaches nothing; if you worthy of a veneration that often led the practice for a dozen years that which you speaker to refrain from asking him to perform the duties of his position. He had a teacher no better than when you began. sion. He was singularly accurate and a science in teaching, the lecturer urged precise in his choice of language, and these | teachers to aim all the time to be scentific, qualities, with his rare good judgment and to teach on principle, by principle and by wonderful memory, distinguished him as a methods founded on principle. The scien man of worth and one whose loss is to be | tifice teacher is as far above the unsciendeeply mourned.

W. U. Hensel, esq., spoke of Mr. Albright's wonderful reminiscences of the history of welfare; his genual qualities as a man, and others that they may use it or improve his character as a sincere, devout Chris- upon it. In conclusion Mr. Newell ad-

The committee on resolutions were appointed to carry them to his family and the meeting adjourned to meet at his to the cause of education. funeral at 2 p. m. and attend it in a body.

Charged With Larceny. On Saturday night the tailor and shoe-

maker shop of the county almshouse was

leather and some other articles were taken. William Robinson, who has lived at the almshouse at times, was suspected of being the thief and was arrested by Constable Eichholtz. The shoes were found on him. Last night he had a hearing before Alderman Sparrier, and was committed in default of bail for a hearing This morning a woman named Annie

THE INSTITUTE.

OUR ANNUAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The Court House Packed-Humor in the Address by Dr. Wickersham—" The House of Representatives as Seen Through the Spectacles of its Chief Clerk "—School Apparatus—Education of the Masses—The Institute Photographed.

Thursday Afternoon.-There was again a very large attendance, numbers of those present being unable to secure seats. The exercises were prefaced by an interesting lecture on astronomy by Prof. Henry Whitall. He illustrated his remarks and explained the motions of the heavenly bodies by means of an instrument invented by him, called the heliotellus, and also by the planisphere. The institute sang "Try, Try Again," the "Snow Bird," "Flag of the Free,"

Prof. J. S. Stahr, of Franklin and Mar-

shall college being introduced, lectured on

and "Evening Hymn."

'Humor in the School Room." He believed it was Victor Hugo who defined man as the animal that laughs." While the lecturer did not regard laughter as one of and laughter at proper times and in proper places has an effect on the physical and mental faculties not unlike that of the thunder storm upon the outside world, it resolutions expressive of the sense of the purifies, strengthens and leaves us in betmeeting. The chair appointed Messrs. ter condition. As is known to all, the popular lecturer can "bring down the house" by telling a good joke, while a great truth solerly told would make no impression. While wit and humor are allowable at times, it should not be forgotten that the great object of life is work. not play; the comic cannot be permitted to take the place of the solid, serious work of life. The reverend lecturer in discussing his theme, tabulated the æsthetie sentiments as Beauty, sublime and comic, and gave a number of illustrations to show emplified the dignity of the place. His how nearly the sublime and riduculous approach each other. The comic sentiments he classified as burlesque, wit and humor, giving illustrations of each, Of

burlesque there were two kinds, the naive and comic. He grouped the several qualiirony; while humor comprised the naive, the broken and the free. The lecturer cantioned teachers to feed their pupils on solid food-on truth rather than sentiment. Pupils may be laughed with but not at by their teachers. Their comical blunders may often be directed to usoful purposes, edged sword, that cuts both ways and must be used with discriminating judgment. Biting sareasm that cuts the tendersensibilities of the child as the lash would cut his body, must only be used in rare cases, and as a punishment, as the rod is sometimes used, when milder methods

Music—The institute sang "Bounie Doon," "Wander Staff," and "Mountain Maid's Invitation," and Dr. Shumaker sang the solo "Katie Lee and Willie Grey." forty years prior to his appointment as He was loudly encored and in response sang "There's time enough for that.

The Science of Teaching. "Is there a science of teaching?" was taining address by Hon. M. A. Newell, superintendent of public instruction of Maryland. The learned lecturer answered the question affirmatively, and said that if some celestial visitor from a far-off and better world were to visit earth, to become acquainted with our civilization, he wouldn't descend into the mines from which great wealth is excavated, nor go to the factories where the hum of industry is heard, nor into the harvest fields where bounteous crops are gathered, nor into our halls of legislation where the intellect of the land is supposed to be gathered, nor into our panatory or charitable institutions. No, the lecturer thought, he would probably come into some scene like this institute; for these gatherings of teachers he regarded as the very outcome of the civilization of the world. Train up a child in the way he should go, is an old maxim, but one that has not been conformed to. The old in numberless instances Resolved, That the court be requested to have not been properly trained. It is the properly trained. The future will be what the teachers of to-day are making it, neeting be published in the several papers and it is for them to adopt the best means to make it better. Is there then a science must be principles, and if principles, The lecturer illustrated this point by instancing the old colored woman who made such excellent bread; she de scribed all the various processes of mixing, This Morning's Proceedings. salting, raising, kneading and baking, but bread-making, she shook her head and said, "no science, honey." But the scien-Hon, H. G. Long, in seconding the mo- tist finds in the methods adopted by the

when asked what was the science of her they are apt to think they know all about practiced in the first year, you are as a tific as the master painter is above the white-washer, and their work will command corresponding prices. The lectures good of all; if an improved method is discovered put it on record, impart it to dressed himself to directors and the older people of the community, appealing to them to give their aid and encouragement Music-" The Golden Rule," and "Mill

May," by the institute, and "Save the Boy," a fine selo, by Prof. Hall. Address by Dr. Wickersham

Dr. J. P. Wickersham, state superiatendent, was introduced and said he held broken into and a pair of shoes, a lot of in his hand the printed proceedings of the first Lancaster county institute, held 28 years ago. It contains a list of the names of the teachers then present, and it is probable that not one of them is here to-day. [Wm. Kessler, of Columbia, now teaching in East Donegal, raised his hand and stated that he was present on that oceasion. The announcement was received Robinson was arrested by Officer Swenk incidents of the first institute, Dr. Wickwith applause.] After recounting several on the charge of stealing a silk umbrella ersham said he proposed to tell the presinto Mr. Smaling's store but soon left. She niticent sum of \$5,000,000 per annum credit of the conscience fund.

All hope of the propeller Zealand has been given up in Hamilton, Ont. Her crew, if full, consisted of sixteen persons, and she is believed, in addition, to have had one or two passengers on board.

The entrance of the Northern Pacific

Caught her in the act and she handed the gloves over to him. She begged very hard to be let go and Mr. Haberbush allowed her to depart. When she was in the store she had an umbrella. When arrested a small woolen child's cap was found upon her. She was committed for a hearing by

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s not always the most learned that make the best teachers. To be efficient they must possess a knowledge of child-nature: study the nature of children thoroughly and scientifically; and sympathize with them. They must know also how to arrange subjects of teaching; how to properly grade them and present them in the most attractive and least tiresome form. They must above all be good disciplinarians and have their pupils in complete command. There are several kinds of discipline; the lowest and worst of all is punishment, especially cor-poral punishment, which should only be used when all other means fail; a higher mode of discipline is tact. The wise teacher will with tact prevent a breach of discipline instead of punishing it after it has occurred. The highest discipline is that which appeals to the conscience of the pupil, to his sense of right and wrong, and induces the pupil to disciplire himself. Let the pupil know that you trust him and he will soon become worthy of being trusted. Teachers by their own upright character and walk in life should be an inspiration to the young, who should look up to them as a pattern and guide. It is not merely to acquire knowledge or culture that children are sent to school; but to be quickened into a higher life, to be lifted up morally to a higher ambition, to higher aspirations, and thus to attain to greater usefulness. Adjourned.

r. Lloyd's Lecture. The lecture last evening by Hon. Clinton

Lloyd was greeted by a full house-every

seat in the auditorium and gallery of the

hall being occupied. Mr. Lloyd was for

twelve years the chief clerk of the United States House of Representatives, having filled that responsible position during the years 1863-1875, when, the Democratic party regaining control of that branch of the government, as Mr. Lloyd humorously explained, immediately proceeded to apply to him the principles of civil service re form. Mr. Lloyd's lecture, which is entitled "The House of Representatives as Seen Through the Spectacles of its Chief Clerk, 'consists of a succinct and thoroughly entertaining description of the general plan of composition and modes of transacting business in the lower branch of the national legislature, graphic portrayals of the tumultuous scenes daily enacted upon the floor during the sessions of that unwieldy body, supplemented by personal descriptions of many of the most prominent and distinguished personages who figured in the halls of legislation during the lecturer's occupancy of the chief clerk's desk. Mr. Lloyd possesses a fund of ancedote and incident connected with the notable people of whom he spoke, and he tells them in a manner that is humorous and effective. His knowledge of men and things in public life is as varied as it is valuable, and the witty stories as related by him engaged the interest of his auditors whilst they imparted abundant information upon a subject that lies very near to the heart of your average American-the personality and traits of character of public servants. Any attempt at a detailed outline of the lecturer's remarks, or the reproduction of one or more of the scores of personal incidents as narrated by him, would be alike imperfect and ineffective. Among the most conspicuous of the persons treated in the discourse were Mr. Colfax, who was speaker of the House when the lecturer first entered upon his duties as clerk, and continued to wield the gavel until his elevation to the vice presidential office; Mr. Blaine, who succeeded as speaker; Mr. Randall, able, clear-headed, of unimpeachable integrity, and the present dignified presiding officer; Mr. Stevens, Lan-caster county's "old commoner," and the leader of the House during his membership in the body; Mr. Knott, from whose famous Duluth speech and other celebrated compositions the lecturer freely quoted; Mr. Cox, "Sunset," brilliant, ready and good-natured; Gen. Butler, pugnacious, belligerent, indomitable and unequaled in repartee; Mr. Sheilabarger, whom the lecturer designated as the heavy weight of the House; and others of prominence and distinction. While the lecturer was at no pains to conceal his party sympathies, he had the good taste not to offensively obtrude them upon his audience, and was generous in his commendation of the good traits of political opponents. Altogether the lecture was an interesting one. Mr. Lloyd's delivery, though unmarked by oratorical display, is forcible and his articulation good. He was closely listened to and freely applauded. Prior to the lecture Misses Alice Troyer

and Mary Sener sang a beautiful duet. " O'er the hill, o'er the dale," in a manner that evoked applause as emphatic as it was deserved, and after the lecture Dr. J. H. Shumaker concluded the evening's entertainment by singing a selection entitled 'The Beautiful Hills.'

Friday Morning. - A hymn was sung and Mr. J.H. Witmer read the 103d Psalm and offered prayer, after which the institute sang The Golden Rule."

Prof. Heiges lectured on school apparatus. He thought all schools should be supplied with the necessary apparatus, and the best way to get it is to make it yourself, or if you are a lady get one of your male friends to assist you. The only apparatus necessary to give instruction in cohesion is to have two pieces of wood with perfectly flat surfaces, place them together with a slightly sliding motion and the two pieces will cohere. To teach adhesion it is only necessary to make a mark on the blackboard with a piece of crayon -the crayon adheres to the board, and this is an illustration of sion. Another illustration well-known sucker made of a piece of leather with a cord passed through it. To give instruction in chemical affinity, he has the children bring bottles of all sizes to school. These he partly fills with water, and into each he introduces a small quantity of sweet oil. The oil and water will not mix -shake it up, the oil forms hundreds of globules, but let it rest a little while and it again comes to the surface. The oil and water will not combine. Now add to each bottle a little potash, shake the bottle again and you have soft soap. The oil and potash have combined. convert the soft soap into hard soap it is only necessary to add a little salt, and the soap can be cut down in cakes as well as that which is made at the soap boiler's. Professor Heiges next gave instructions how to make a galvanic battery. Take a piece of copper wire, and a strip of zine, costing two cents and the apparatus is complete, and ready to make a dead frog jump with all the vigor of a living one, if the copper wire is bent at one end and the hook inserted under the spinal cord, and the wire be touched with the strip of zine Prof. Heiges created no little merriment by imitating the motions of

a galvanized frog. Music-"Oh, City Fair," "Evening Hymn." Prof. A. R. Byerly continued his lecture

on grammar, and at its conclusion answered several questions asked him on matters

of grammar. By request Dr. Shumaker sang "The Ninety and Nine."

Prof. Heiges continued his remarks on school apparatus. His next described apfrom the clothing store of J. K. Smaling. ent what kind of teachers the people of paratus was an old smoothing iron and On Wednesday evening this woman went Pennsylvania want. They spent the mag- a hammer, and this he uses to determine secretary Sherman yesterday received from an unknown person, in an envelope post-marked Washington D. C., the sum of \$20. The money was deposited to the credit of the conscience fund.

Indicent sum of \$5,000,000 per annum for public instruction, and they had a right to say what kind of teachers stole a pair of gloves. Mr. Haberbush caught her in the act and she handed the gloves over to him. She begged very hand of \$5,000,000 per annum the different varieties of non-transfer to the different varieties of ore, pulverize it on the smooth-had a right to say what kind of teachers shall be employed to educate the millions of boys and girls of the commonwealth.